WINTER GARDEN.

WINTER GARDEN.

Mr. Edwis Booth. THIS EVENING-INVESTMENT. Mr. J. W. Wallack

THIS EVENING-STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

THIS EVENING—SHANDY MAGUIRE—AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.
Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams. NEW-YORK THEATER
THIS EVENING-BROTHER BOB-MISS EILY O'CONNOR; er,
THE COLLEEN BAWN. Lady Don.

THIS EVENING—COMEDY. Miss Fampy Herring, Mr. W. L. Whaller, Mr. U. L. For.

DAT AND EVENING—OUR TENEMENT HOUSES—TWO HURD-RED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES—VAN AMBURGE'S COLLEC-TION OF WILD ANIMALS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
THUS EVENING — CINDER-LEON — MADAGASCAR BALLET
TROUPH. STREETS OF NEW-YORK (Burlesque).

THIS EVENING—THE BLACK CHOOK (Burlesque). Orifin & Christy's Minstrels. New Acts. Music, Singing, Dancing, &c. THIS EVENING—M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. Protein

THIS EVENING—SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER-Prof. HUTCHINSON'S ACTING DOGS—ACROBATIC AND EQUESTRIAN FRATS. New York Circus Troupe.

WOOD'S THEATER.

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING - WILD IRISH GIRL BONNIE FISH WIFE. Miss Fanny Morgan Phelps.

THIS EVENING-BUNYAN TABLEAUX. Corner Twenty-third st.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS EVENING-ITALIAN OPERA.-DON PASQUALE.

Business Notices.

AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCHES. THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

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POLITICAL.

NEVADA.

San Francisco, March 13 .- A telegram from Carson City says the Governor will call an extra session of the Nevada Legislature, to meet on the 15th inst., for the purpose of passing a revenue law

CONNECTICUT.

THE CANVASS IN THE IVEH DISTRICT.

From Our Special Correspondent. WEST WINSTED, Conn., March 13, 1867. The good old fathers of this Commonwealth, of Puritanism and patriotism, of Yankee notions and nutmers, must have designed to test the sense of responsioffity of the people for the performance of their political n the month of March. In the midst of mingled mud and snow, under rain, hail, and March winds, the sovereign people of Connecticut n the month of March. In the midst of mingled mud and snow, under rain, hall, and March winds, the sovereign people of Connecticut are forced into their political campaigns and marched up to the polls. But they don't seem to mind it much, and go about the work as though they relished it. We are just now getting fairly into the context in this Congressional District, where the popular jury is trying the case of Barnum vs. Barnum, or in other words of genuine Democracy, Republicanism and progress against a sham Democratic, Conservative Copperheadism. Already the indications are aboutdant and cheering that it will result in a vertict for the plaintiff—that is, that Phineas T. Barnum will be sent to Congress, and that gallant solder and stanch Republican, Joseph R. Hawley, will be retained in the Gubernatorial chair. This is the most hotly contested battle-ground in the State, and the Copperheads are desperate and active, but it will avail them nothing. The Republicans throughout the District are wide awake and earnestly organizing, and working for victory, of which they are confident. The candidate for Congress. "P. T.," is speaking nightly to large audiences, and is everywhere warmly welcomed. The people of this District know their candidate, and care nothing for the babble of The Herold and the Copperheads about "the woolly horse humburg," &c. They know that there is no humburg about Mr. Barnum's loyalty, his patriotism, his Republicanism, or his capacity to serve them in Congress, and they are determined not to be represented or misrepresented by any exponent of the offensive Copperheadism of Connecticut, even if his name also happens to be Barnum. The "other Barnum," the man of "iron" and "copper," has declined "P. T.'s" invitation to meet him and discuss the issues of the canvass before the people. The fact is, the Copperheads et y solely on the use of money and their power to return representatives of the sham Democracy. They are doomed to a deserved disappointment. The Union Republican meeting, and in spile Peck, the Hon. J. G. Pifkin, Judge Chance, Major Haggerty and others are speaking every day. Major Panghorn of New-Jersey is this week speaking in company with Mr. Barnum. Last night, at Colebook, they held a meeting, and in spite of the most unpropitions weather and the horrible condition of the roads the house was filled and the meeting most enthusiastic. Many Democrats attend these meetings, which is a good augury. As the contest is now progressing, I have no doubt of a triumph of Republican principles at the polls in this District and in the State.

ARMY GAZETTE.

As order has been launed from Headquarters Department of the Arkan-ass, saying the War Department having decided that inspection, hering in view the condensation of public property, should be performed, whenever practicable, by officers or acting officers in the Inspector-General's Department, Post Commanders will not in future make such inspection, except in case of perjainable articles, or public animals sick with consistences of the president action is desirable, unless specially as By direction of the President the following changes are made in geographical departments as now consistency.

any orrection or the Friendent the following changes are made in geographical departments as now constituted:

1. The States of West Virginia, Tennesse and Sentarky to constitute the Department of the Cumberland, Brigadier and Major-fren, John Pope to command, bendgarters at Leminuslie, Ky.

2. The Countries of Alexandria and Fairlas, Va., are amused to the foundard of the 1st Detrict.

A fading Territory is attached to the Department of the Missourt.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1867.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE. DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$19 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per an WKEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per annum.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS. notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is latended for Insection must be antibuticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for We cannet undertake to seturn rejected Communications

The Arts Notices, Civil Court Reports, the Money Article, and the Markets appear on the Second Page. A Review of Dixon's New America will be found on the Sixth Page.

The Fenian State Convention of Illinois met yesterday, indorsed the policy of Mr. Roberts, and intimated what we suppose most Irishmen believe-that the present revolt was precipitated by the treachery of Stephens. An address will be issued advising the Fenians to unite with the Reform movement in England, upon the just ground that not the English people but the British Government is responsible for the wrongs of Ireland.

The Republican forces of Mexico are rapidly possessing themselves of the whole of the Atlantic Coast, thus cutting off the retreat of the Imperial army at and near Queretaro, and diminishing the chances of an escape of Maximilian in case he should be routed. The important towns of Orizaba and Cordova, have been occupied by the Liberals, who expected also to capture Vera Cruz immediately after the departure of the French. The great battle between Maximilian and the Liberals was expected to take place about the 10th of March.

The Southern Relief bill came up for debate in Committee of the Whole yesterday, and, for a wonder, Mr. Fernando Wood opposed it, while his brother, Mr. Ben. Wood, was urging a similar bill in our Legislature. Gen. Butler offered a substitute, appropriating one million dollars for the relief of the widows and children of the Union soldiers starved to death in Libby, and Belle Isle. From the tone of the debate, it appears doubtful whether the original measure will go through.

We give in another column all the details of the New-Hampshire election that have reached vote in towns thus far heard from foots up 1,287. We hope this may prove a comfort to our Democratic friends, for they need it badly. On our side, we have the Governor, all the Congressmen, all, or all but one, of the State Councillors, three-fourths of the Senate, and about eighty majority in the House. Which will do pretty well for New-Hampshire. If we do equally well in Connecticut, we hope the Democrats will be equally happy.

A small league of insurance companies in this city, having lost heavily on Jewish property of late, have suddenly declined all further risks thereon. This act is as uncommercial and absurd as possible; but, nevertheless, four or five insurance companies have perpetrated it, and, as it seems, to their own great risk. The Jews make up a wealthy part of the community, and the streets and doled out to renegade the insurance company which refuses them Republicans, Copperheads, and Secessionists. might as well close all business for the future | What remained? Was the Senate tamely to with business men. They can be still more submit to this degradation? Was it to allow its and deny risks at pleasure to all classes of Gentiles-white men or black men-Catholies lev ! Was it tamely to permit over a thousand or Protestants.

we publish this morning, contain but little in- Tom and Dirt-Eating Diplomacy? formation on the progress of the peace negotiations. President Prado, in his message to the Peruvian Congress, states that the joint offer of mediation made by England and France had been promptly refused, as would be in future all propositions that did not place the name of Peru in an honorable light. As regards the kind offices tendered by the United States, Peru could do nothing without consulting her allies. The feeling in the allied Republics in favor of continuing the war until conditions of peace entirely satisfactory can be obtained, is as determined as ever. Unwar, which in no case will change her opposition to Spain, but greatly impairs her military

The Judiciary Committee reported to the Senate yesterday a substitute for the House Supplementary bill to the Reconstruction act, which is, we think, an improvement. It agrees with the House bill in directing a registration of before September 1, and authorizes them to vote -after taking an oath that they are qualified by the act of March 2-for delegates to State Conventions, and in authorizing the Conventions to form Constitutions, which, after approval by a majority of the registered voters, and by Congress, will entitle such States to representation in Congress. The new bill more fully prescribes the method in which the registrations and elections shall be conducted; more definitely fixes the duties of the District Commanders and requires the delegates to each Convention to first determine by vote whether the people of the State wish a loyal civil government.

The President has appointed the Commanding Generals of the five Military Districts into which the Act of March 2 divided the Rebel territory. To the First District Gen. Schofield is assigned, confmanding Virginia, and to the second, including the Carolinas, Gen. Sickles. The President finally and wisely decided not to withdraw Gen. George H. Thomas from the territory he has so long commanded, but has assigned him to the Third District, which includes Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, and needs able and experienced government. Gen. Ord is assigned to the Fourth District, comprising Mississippi and Arkansas, and to the Fifth-Louisiana and Texas-Gen. Sheridan. The loyal North will rejoice to find Gen. Thomas and Gen. Sheridan continued in command, will expect much good from Gen. Sickles, and will hope for much from Gens, Schofield and Ord.

Mr. English, Democratic candidate for Governor of Connecticut, has been tested with the eight-hour question, and has yielded a replynot such a candid one as we like to see, for it It is not any more absurd in one place than in most do congregate. He has boys growing up has been receiving at the hands of the Oppo-

owner of mills at Bristol and Plainville, which are said to afford him an income of about \$90,000 a year, and which lately worked their hands-men, women, and children-eleven, twelve, and thirteen hours a day. This is a matter on which Mr. English night write a letter to the Labor Convention, and it is not too late for him to give us some supplementary information as to his practice regarding the twelve-hour method. As the matter stands, the workingmen of Connecticut are not satisfied with Mr. English's answer. That gentleman is, we believe, a manufacturer of shoddy, and the workingmen are likely to deem his opinions of a piece with his manu-

"MALIGNANT LEGISLATION." One of the President's court journals in Washington censures Congress, and especially the Senate, for what it calls "malignant legis-"lation." By this it means the numerous rejections of Presidential appointments to office.

Let us look at this charge for a moment. President Johnson came into office by the gracious support of the Republican partythereunto induced by much profession of loyalty. He found that party in possession of the Government. To a certain extent-we do not say to an unlimited extent-he owed it allegiance. That is to say, where two capable men applied for an office, one Republican and the other Democratic, he was bound to appoint the Republican. Where there were no competent Republicans, no one, of course, could object to a Democrat. The Senate was generous in this matter. When one of the best offices in New-York was given to Mr Odell, a supporter of McClellan, he was confirmed, and nothing was said, although there were a thousand Republicans in New-York quite as competent and deserving. It came to pass that the President conceived "a policy." It was a peculiar policy, ill-begotten, monstrons, out of parallel with nature. It was tenderly loved and reared. The nation shunned it. Office-holders avoided it, and exasperated His Excellency by declining to follow his teachings. An occasional Hessian like Mr. Randall, or some poor, forlorn devil of an office-beggar and office-broker like Mr. Weed, indorsed it. Brave, good Republicans spurned it, and the people sustained them.

Then came general proscription. Mr. Den-

nison was driven out of the Cabinet, notwithstanding his jaunt to New-York after the President's celebrated speech. Mr. Harlan and Mr. Speed were banished. A renegade was made Postmaster-General, another was placed in the the Rebel prisons at Andersonville, Salisbury, Interior Department. The Treasury was assailed. Men who had acquired a knowledge of the intricate and perplexing revenue system were suddenly thrown out, and ignorant adventurers appointed. We do not think it too much to say that ten millions of dollars have been wasted by these changes in the Revenue. us. The net Democratic gain on the popular In New-York we have seen the most disgraceful transactions, frauds in the customs, in the excise, in the revenue col-Two Congressional Committees have been here, stirring around and producing the most startling and disgusting revelations. In Philadelphia it was even worse; and as to the West, we have heard nothing but complaint. While Mr. McCulloch was debasing the Treasury service, Mr. Randall was removing Postmasters by the hundred " for political reasons," Mr. Stanton was sending the radical Terry out among the Indians, and adding stars to the shoulders of Custer, and Mr. Seward was appointing such men as McGinnis to represent us abroad, and listening to the gossip of spies and adventurers. Treachery was, rewarded. Men were honored for hypocrisy, and the vast patronage of this Government was hawked along insured by the anti-Jew league of companies, it, on higher grounds, to permit a McGinnis to succeed Campbell-or a Cowan to replace Motpostmasters to be driven out of office because they were not as easy of conscience as Mr. Ran-The latest advices from South America, which | dall ! Was it to indorse Mr. Seward's Peeping

We say no. We honor the Senate for its intrepidity. There are individual cases where we might have acted differently. If Gen. Couch was rejected as Collector in Boston, we do not see why Gen. Dix was confirmed as Minister to Paris. Still, on the whole, the Senate has done well. If the public service is deranged, Presideat Johnson and his Cabinet are absolutely to blame. We trust that every Copperhead and every renegade Republican sent to the Senate for confirmation will be rejected and again rejected, until the President comes to his senses in the matter of patronage, and learns that the fortunately, Peru is again distracted by civil offices of this Republic are for the good of the people, and not a part of his personal property to be given to those who choose to be his slaves.

CUTTING BOTH WAYS.

A Johnson paper indorses the proposed impeachment of Goy. Wells of Louisiana. The charges are, first, that twenty-six years ago he was a defaulter. A very suspicious antiquity, the loyal people of the Rebel States to be made | to say the least. The second is that he was solely responsible for the New-Orleans viot, "the only person to be blamed, and guilty of "all the blood that has been shed." To prove this latter charge, the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General, and the Mayor of New-Orleans are witnesses. The Johnson paper argues that this impeachment should proceed-that the Radicals should "court it," for "the whole "country is interested, because the investigapretense, and will show whether or not Wells had a legal right to call the July Convention; whether or not the assemblage was a lawful one; and if the calling and assemblage of the Convention was not the real cause of the July riot. Such an investigation will reduce the mass of verbiage in the Eliot report to a simple question of fact, and will satisfy the entire public, outside of the Radical party, as to the person or persons upon whom the responsibility of the July riot really rests."

It is a bad rule that will not work both ways. This Johnson paper thinks Gov. Wells is to blame for the riot in New-Orleans. But several millions of people think President Johnson is responsible. The Johnson journal thinks Mayor Monroe and his friends are competent witnesses. Several millions of fort. men (apart from certain scruples about capital punishment) think the aforesaid Mayor and a If Wells is to be "investigated," why should not Johnson be "investigated?" And if the Radicals should "court" the impeachment of ereign President. If impeachment is good in

time out of his present occupation of writing think it more genteel to howl in the Brokers letters to himself from young ladies about their Board than to follow the plow, or dig, or ditch. hair-dressing, we hope he will answer these questions.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE FERRIES.

lature might properly, while accepting as basis, the report of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, go outside of its think it impossible to frame any bill for the government of the Ferries, the abuses they and if the Legislature has not ability enough to make one, it might as well adjourn. "All the details of rates of fare, commutation, fire and life, saving apparatus, the management "of the boats, the time of running, the ac-' commodations of the boats, &c.," may not, it is true, be included in a bill, but general rules could and should be made. We object to the report of the Committee that, while it furnishes abundant evidence of the inconveniences and dangers of the Ferries, it recommends no direct legislation for their removal, but merely proposes to give the whole management of the Ferries to the Metropolitan Board of Police, with power to appoint a Ferry Superintendent. This might be an excellent measure, but alone would not relieve the Legislature of its responsibility to the people.

As proof of the necessity of the passage of a

definitive and regulative bill, we may refer to

the defense the Committee have made of the

Union Ferry Company. While the manage-

ment of the Hoboken Ferry Company is de-

clared worthy of great censure, that of the Weehawken Ferry disgraceful, and that of the Williamsburgh Ferry utterly regardless of the public wants, that of the Union Company is said to deserve more praise than censure. The report avers that most of the complaints against this Company are unfounded, yet concedes that its boats are greatly deficient in life-saving apparatus; that in case of a fog ne boat could depend upon getting assistance from others, and that its practice of withdrawing boats without any notice to the public is of such great inconvenience that it should be stopped. To us, and to the public, it seems that this catalogue of offenses might be much extended, yet it is sufficient to show that certain abuses can be removed by the Legislature. A bill can be made to require life-preserving apparatus on every boat, and to prohibit the Union Company and all others from stopping their ferries without just reason and without notice. A can be made which shall require bill each company to run boats which cannot be sunk, which shall be fitted with ample machinery for the putting out of fires, which shall be strong enough to break through broken ice, which shall be clean, comfortable, and well ventilated, and in other respects shall be worthy of the cities which depend upon them for inter-communication. And though the Committee believe that as only one person in one million loses his life through the fault of the Ferry Companies, and as any method to prevent passengers from jumping on or off the boats would be inconvenient, "persons must be left to the risk of their own lives," we think the Legislature might wisely differ from this opinion, also, The rights of the one person are as much to be respected as those of the million. Proper police regulations should be prescribed, and the mobs the slips and the boats should be abandoned to their own rudeness and recklessness. The bill which, notwithstanding the incredulity of the Committee, we hope the Legislature will pass this session, should remove all danger, all inconven- Liberals in supporting a Reform measure comience, all nuisances, and that cannot be surely ing from the Tories, as well as of the Adullaobtained by the mere appointment of a Ferry Superintendent. It is a law to regulate the Ferries that is first wanted-then an officer to see that it is obeyed.

TRADING IN MONEY. There are various kinds of money in the world, as hush-money, earnest-money, drinkmoney, hard-money, peltries, cowries, National bank-notes, and the fingered, greasy, fringed, and smutched promises of the United States of America to pay the bearer three cents on demand-promises like lovers' vows, in everything except fragrance. It may, however, be safely asserted that the meanest kind of money, without regard to its form or show, is the money which deluded brokers allow themselves to steal for the purpose of private speculation, with a soft of salve to the conscience of good intention (or hell's paving-stone) of returning duly and honestly after profitable use. It never seems to suggest itself to these peculators that there may be a theft of use as well as a theft of principal, and that the profit of stolen money is no more theirs than the money itself. This, however, is a stretch of philosophical morality, which it would be weak to look for in Wall-st., or in State-st .- localities ill-fitted for the cultivation of the soft niceties of a sensitive conscience. For this obliquity the world is partly to blame, because it will respect wealth, however acquired-that is, if its makers keep on the shady side of the law. It appreciates the result, and does not bother itself about the quocunque modo.

If we knew of any remedy for this unpleasant state of things, we would publish it in our most corpulent type; but this is a foolish old world, and society is by no means so wise as it should be. It had an opportunity tion will be something beside a mere political lately, however, of growing wiser. There was a sort of jubilee of defalcations. The swindlers operated in swarms. Rascality developed itself in great force and variety. Boston beat New-York, so to speak, upon its own ground. Copper stocks fell like Satan from heaven; false checks floated about like snowflakes; every five minutes, there was anew development and a new panic; down went a 'respectable" house; down went two "respectable" banks; and the trouble reached even the august arcana of the Independent Treasury. Then came to our ears tidings of a heavy bank defalcation in Baltimore. Then, not to be behindhand, New-York had its own little crop of financial rascalities. We do not know that there will be any more explosions; and ignorance, in such case, is a kind of com-

There is, of course, a moral to be deduced from these downfalls; but whether it will be of popular assembly, it is, as a body, intensely dozen of his friends might be justly hanged. any use to point it out to a community half aristocratic. Above and beyond party names crazed by inflation, is a question. If there be any farmer who reads these lines, and who sighs over the sterility of his fields, the small- interests are menaced, it is only natural to Wells, why should the Copperheads not court ness of his crops, and the uncertainty of his expect that mere political differences will be the impeachment of Johnson? Wells is a profits, who is weary of hard labor, and pines of sovereign. Governor, and Johnson is a sovit may do him good to be reminded how full of considerations account for the exceedingly Louisiana, why is it not good in Washington ? pitfalls and snares is that place where men mild treatment which the Derby Government does not cover certain personal facts. For the other.

Instance, Mr. English is understood to be the When the Editor of The World can spare anxious to become suddenly opulent, who stone's motives; but we doubt whether even care will be given to the production.

Let him tell them how much sweeter and more wholesome is the air of his little farm than the miasma which trading in money generates. Why run headlong into temptation? There The people of New-York expect from the are honest brokers, of course; for, if there were Legislature, before the end of this session, a not, brokerage would become extinct to-morrow; reformation of our Ferry system. The Legis- but how often these are prostrated by the sins of their less scrupulous neighbors! And as for usefulness, the farm-work carries it all hollow. A man who raises one turnip or one potato so recommendations; for though the Committee far adds to the appreciable wealth of the world. How much does that man add who bulls this stock and bears that, and speculates enumerate show that such a bill is necessary, in fluctuations, and buys and sells what he never sees, and never wants to see, and never expects to see; but who is supported and may even get rich in the shadowy business of settling differences? We do not mean to say, of course, that there is no bottom at all to this trading in money; but, for too many who engage in it, it is a bottomless business only leading to a bottomless pit. If nobody were left in Wall-st. but the solid, staid old fellows, who never run more than reasonable risks, and do no more than a legitimate business, such as other trade needs and will support, office rents would soon go down in that crowded thoroughfare, and banking could be carried on in doors, without wearing out pavements and without debauching consciences. Every year, however, come fresh recruits from the country, apprentices to the art of making money out of nothing, and whose final rain can be calculated with almost mathematical certainty. Now we ask our young country friends, all cager to crowd into New-York, and to get rich in five or ten years, if it be worth while to risk so much-mind, heart, conscience, morals-for the sake of a fortune; and that, too, when statistics show how much of a lottery it all is, how surely more than half of those thus adventuring must fail, and what a wear and tear it is upon the physical constitution. We believe that the aggregate of wretchedness, crime, madness, ill-health, anxiety, and despair in Wall-st. since the paper money mania began, is greater than that of the same wretched experiences at all the gaming-tables since Baden-Baden was founded and rouge et noir invented by the devil. If people will crowd here to trade in money, they must do it with their eyes wide open to the dreadful risks, or else they don't read the newspapers. Why will they not heed the voice of warning crying from more than one penitentiary, and more than one suicide's grave, and stick to their acres, however narrow and sterile?

> PARLIAMENTARY REFORM, AND THE PEO-PLE'S VOICE.

From our latest mail advices it appears that

the Reform question in England has assumed a

new phase. The meeting of the Liberal mem-

bers of Parliament held in London on the 26th

of February was remarkable for two things;

first, for the unanimity which we are informed characterized the proceedings, and secondly, for the fact that John Bright dissented from the views of the majority as to the sincerity of the Derby Government in dealing with the question of Reform. On this point the great popular leader is at variance with Gladstone and the rank and file of the Liberal party. He does not believe in the Tories as political reformers; he has no confidence in their professions of liberality; he fears that, left in their hands, the interests of the people will be sacrificed again, as they have hitherto systematically been, in the interests of class domination and caste privileges. On the other hand, Gladstone and the great bulk of the party seem not unwilling to accept a Reform bill from the present Government, provided that certain concessions are made which will save the "consistency" of the mites, who profess that they want Reform, but not such a measure as Mr. Gladstone's bill of last session for the extension of the franchise. It is noteworthy that Mr. Gladstone, who is now the leader of the Liberal party in the Commons, has treated the Derby Government with studied forbearance ever since the commencement of the session. His speeches have all been of the most conciliatory character, and his tone and manner courteous in the extreme. Had he been disposed to push matters to an extremity, there can be no doubt that the Derby Ministry would ere this have been overthrown, in which event it is more than likely there would have been a dissolution of Parliament, and an appeal to the constituencies. Indeed, it has been hinted that the dread of a dissolution has induced the members of the Liberal party to bring a restraining pressure to bear upon Gladstone, in order to avoid a crisis and the expense and worry of a general election. But another reason, perhaps quite as near to the truth, may be assigned for the moderation of the Liberals. In this matter of the extension of the franchise the people are clearly ahead of their professed leaders and representatives in Parliament. Democratic ideas, it appears, have lately been permeating the working classes in England to an extent never before known in the history of that country. In the Reform League and the Trades Unions, democracy has taken body and shape, and now fairly confronts that proud aristocracy of birth and privilege which has hitherto guided the destinies of England, and shaped legislation for its own selfish ends. The people are now demanding manhood suffrage, and they are evidently in no mood to take a denial. The aristocrats say the franchise is a privilege to be extended or not at the option of the dominant class; the people, on the contrary, claim it as a democratic right, and insist upon having that which belongs to them. Here, then, is seen looming up serious danger to the old order of things, to the "divine right" of caste, to an hereditary nobility, to laws of entail and primogeniture, to an established church, to a spiritual peerage, and to a host of kindred institutions. This is a danger that threatens not the Tories alone, but the whole social class, of which, as a party, the Tories are but one of the political divisions. And it is easy to understand how, in the presence of this new peril to their order, Tories and Whigs, Conservatives and Liberals, may all instinctively draw closer together and make common cause against the enemy. The House of Commons, as at present constituted, presents this anomaly: that, although in theory a and party lines there is a community of class interests at work in it; and where these

he, with all his liberality of sentiment and enlightened statesmanship, is prepared to trust the people. It is certain that his party are not, and he is at present in their hands.

How, then, is the Reform question to be settled, and by whom? The Derby Ministry are evidently in a labyrinth of difficulty, as is apparent from the course they have pursued since the opening of Parliament. In the first instance, they adopted the almost unprecedented course of introducing resolutions, with the view of throwing the responsibility of passing a measure upon the House of Commons; but the House declined to assume that responsibility, and so the resolutions were withdrawn, and a bill promised by a certain day. The day arrived, but the bill was not forthcoming, and further time was asked for by the Government, and granted by the Commons. Meanwhile, dissensions arose among the members of the Cabinet, some of whom, it appears, objected to concessions of too liberal a character to the Reformers, the result being the resignation of three of the most prominent members of the Government, thus rendering necessary a reconstruction of the Cabinet. And now we hear of expected compromises among the different parties in Parliament, and of hopes that in this way harmonious action may yet be secured, and a measure perfected that will meet the necessities of the case. But the people outside of Parliament are not satisfied with the nice little expedients which are to convert the House into a "bappy family," and arrangements have accordingly been made for continuing the agitation of the Reform question, by means of mass meetings and other demonstrations, both in London and the provinces. Most significant fact of all-John Bright, if we are to believe the statements of the London press, has virtually separated himself from his old political friends in the Commons; and though he has not as yet openly declared in favor of manhood suffrage, it is notorious that his sympathies are entirely with the Reformers of the League. As the question stands at present, then, the issue is no longer between the Tories and the Liberals in Parliament, but between Parliament and the people. The fight is in reality between aristocracy and democracy. The struggle which is at hand may be a severe one, but the result cannot be doubtful.

Mr. F. C. Le Blond was a Democratic member of the XXXIXth Congress from the Vth District of Ohio. We are pained to state that he is not a Representative in the XLth Congress; but it will be some consolation to his friends to know that his influence survives the brief period of his official existence. Having vanished, so to speak, into the obscurity of Mercer County, in the State of Ohio, he has left behind

A voice that in the distance far away Wakens the slumbering ages.

Mr. Le Blond is engaged just now in agitating for the repeal of the franking privilege. It is no longer his prerogative to urge this salutary reform in the halls of the Capitol; but though dead, in a metaphorical sense, he yet speaketh, and scatters broadcast through the land pretty convincing proofs that the right of any man to send any sort of rubbish through the Post-Office fer nothing is, if we may venture upon a bull, a wrong which clamors for immediate abatement. The mail-bags just now are bursting with lottery circulars issued by a concern in Washington, and sent under Mr. Le Blond's frank all over the United States. Several of them were handed to us yesterday by the indignant receivers, who wanted to know whether the franking privilege was intended for such matter. No; it certainly was not; but it does cover a good deal of matter equally bad, and if the Le Blond circulars disgust the public sufficiently to make the people insist upon its abolishment, the exmember from Mercer County, Ohio, will have done a service to the country in his retirement which he never equaled in his whole legislative

THE DRAMA.

A new programme of entertainment is offered this week at the New-York Circus. Several new performers have appeared, and several new feats, of peculiar cleverness, have been accomplished. At the Matinée, yesterday, the audience-braving the murky skies-was large, in point of numbers, and appreciative if not enthusiastic. It is much to be wished, by the way, that the habitues of the Circus would more generally and heartily applaud such of the performances there witnessed as really merit such a tribute of approbation. The applause of spectators is the encouragement as well as a large portion of the reward of the performer. At the Circus it too often happens that daring, difficult, and dangerous exploits are contemplated in silence if not with apathy. We cannot suppose, however, that the public is blind to the merits of the achievements of Mr. Lent's excellent circus company. Familiarity with sierit generally makes ment seem less remarkable. We have much pleasure in recording, though, that a genial welcome has been accorded to Professor Hutchinson and his Trained Dogs. The Professor Hutchinson and his Trained Dogs. The Professor Hough and to play with a barrel by means of his feet, doing everything that can possibly be done with such a burly plaything, seems to be, for this performer, the merest pastime. As to his Dogs, they have been trained to act with a reason and a skill that are almost human. They perform, too, with startling rapidity, notwithstanding that some of their tricks are quite complex and difficult. A new particular commendation for its mirthfulness. It has been devised to please the children, and we leave the hitle folks to find out its charms for themselves. A new clown, Mr. James Reynolds, who seems to have a good deal of fun in him, takes a prominent part in this circus pantomime. Le Petit Ducrow, a brave little fellow happens that daring, difficult, and dangerous ex-Mr. James Reynolds, who seems to have a good dead of fun in him, takes a prominent part in this circus pantomime. Le Petit Ducrow, a brave little fellow—scarcely more than a baby—performed what is called a Hurdle Act, standing on the backs of two ponies, on Wednesday. He fell off twice, however, and once was dragged a short distance in the ring, to the great consternation of the spectators. We believe the child was not much hart, but it seems crucil to place a mere consternation of the spectators. We believe the child was not much hart; but it seems cruel to place a mere baby in the midst of such perils. The town can manage to get on without the sensation of seeing an infant's neck broken in a circus-ring. Le Petit Dacrow should not be thus exposed again. He can surely act in safe games. Handsome and brilliant Mile, de Berg, we may add, won the honors of the performance on Wednesday, as she nearly always does. The same programme will be offered every evening, and at a Saturday Matinée.

—Mr. J. K. Mortimer will take a henefit at the

-Mr. J. K. Mortimer will take a benefit at the Olympic Theater on Friday evening. "The Streets of New-York" will be acted. Mr. Mortimer's Badger is well-known as a vigorous and picturesque perform-ance. His admirers should attend the Olympic in

force on Friday. -"A Dangerous Game" was once more put upon the stage last evening at Wallack's Theater. The house was not well filled, because of the extremely unpleasant weather. Those who came, however, enjoyed the performance. Miss Henriques was ill and mable to appear, and the part of Geneviere was. unpleasant weather. Those who came, however, enjoyed the performance. Miss Henriques was ill and unable to appear, and the part of Geneviere was, therefore, allotted to Mrs. Sedley Browne, who played it with taste and discretion, and won frequent plandits. "A Dangerons Game" will be played again on Friday. To-night "Investment" will be repeated. Mr. Wallack announces that "The Fast Family," with which he so successfully opened the season, will shortly be revived. The orchestral music at Wallack's Theater has, of late, presented a novelty, in the shape of a medley of popular and martial airs. It is, however, more curious than pleasant. A banjo solo, by Mr. Dobson, is one of its prominent features, and is loudly applauded every night.

-Mrs. Methua Scheller will shortly take her bene

Mr. Maretzek's Opera Company will perform Dos Pasquale, by Donizetti, at the Brooklyn Academy,